# Formulae

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# Unit 1

## Point charge

$$D = \frac{Q}{4\pi r^2} a_r$$

## Line charge

$$E = \frac{-\rho_L}{4\pi\varepsilon_o \rho} \int_{\alpha_1}^{\alpha_2} [cos(\alpha)a_p + sin(\alpha)a_z] d\alpha$$

- Where $\alpha_1$ and $\alpha_2$ are angles that the line subtends to the point
- Infinite line charge -

$$E = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi\varepsilon_o \rho} a_p$$

## Surface charge

- Electric field due to surface charge is

$$E = \int_S \frac{\rho_s dS}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} a_R$$

- Substituting $dS \rightarrow \rho\ d\phi\ d\rho$ and solving for **Infinite Sheet Charge**

$$E = \frac{\rho_s}{2\varepsilon_0} a_n$$

- Where $a_n$ is unit vector perpendicular to sheet

## Volume charge

- Electric field due to volume charge is

$$E = \int_S \frac{\rho_s dV}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 R^2} a_R$$

- With $a_R = cos(\alpha)a_Z - sin(\alpha)a_p$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\varepsilon_o} z^2$$

$$Q = \rho_v \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3$$

# Electric Flux Density

Also known as Electric Displacement

$$D = \varepsilon_o E$$

$$\psi = \int_S D \cdot dS$$

# Divergence

$$\nabla \cdot A = lim_{\Delta v \to 0} \frac{\int_S A \cdot dS}{\Delta V}$$

## Cartesian

$$\nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

## Cylindrical

$$\nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial A_\rho}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial z}$$

## Spherical

$$\nabla \cdot A = \frac{\partial A_r}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial A_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{rsin\theta}\frac{\partial A_\phi}{\partial \phi}$$

# Divergence Theorem

$$\int_S A \cdot dS = \int_V \nabla \cdot A \, dV$$

- Total outward flux of a vector field through closed surface S is same as volume integral of the divergence of A

# Gauss law

$$\Psi = \int_S D \cdot dS = Q_{enclosed} = \int_V \rho_v \, dV$$

- Applying divergence theorem

$$\int_S D \cdot dS = \int_V \nabla \cdot D \, dV$$

- Comparing the equations :- We get Maxwell's 1st equation

$$\rho_v = \nabla \cdot D$$

## Applying Gauss law

- Infinite line charge

$$\rho_L l = Q = \int_S D \cdot dS = D_\rho \int_S dS = D_\rho \, 2\pi \, \rho \, l$$

$$D_\rho = \frac{\rho_L l}{2\pi \, \rho \, l} \;\rightarrow\; D = \frac{\rho_L}{2\pi \, \rho} a_\rho$$

- Infinite sheet charge

$$\rho_S A = D_z (A + A) = 2 D_z A$$

$$D = D_z a_z = \frac{\rho_s}{2} a_z \;(or)\; E = \frac{\rho_s}{2\varepsilon_o} a_z$$

- Uniformly charged sphere

$$D = \begin{cases} \frac{r}{3} \, \rho_o \, a_r & \text{if } 0 < r \leq a \\ \frac{a^3}{3 \, r^2} \, \rho_o \, a_r & \text{if } r \geq a \end{cases}$$

# Electric Potential

$$V_{BA} = \frac{W}{Q} = -\int_A^B E \cdot dl$$

- Absolute potential - work done per charge to bring it from infinity to r

$$V = -\int_{\infty}^{r} E \cdot dl$$

## Relation b/w E and V

- For a closed loop:-

$$\int_L E \cdot dl = 0$$

- Applying stoke's theorem

$$\int_L E \cdot dl = \int_S (\nabla \times E) \cdot dS = 0 \ (or) \ \nabla \times E = 0$$

- Electric field is the gradient of V :-

$$E = -\nabla V$$

## Continuity Equation

$$I_{out} = \oint J.\, dS = -\frac{dQ_{in}}{dt}$$

- With divergence theorem :-

$$\oint J.\, dS = \int_v \nabla .\, J \, dV$$

- Also

$$-\frac{dQ_{in}}{dt} = -\int_v \frac{\partial \rho_v}{\partial t} dV$$

- Therefore **Continuity Equation**

$$\nabla .\, J = -\frac{\partial \rho_v}{\partial t}$$

**Note**

For DC current

$\frac{\partial \rho_v}{\partial t} = 0$

Therefore

$\nabla .\, J = 0$

# Relaxation time

$$\rho_v = \rho_{vo}\, e^{-\frac{t}{T_r}} \text{ where } T_r = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}$$

# Poisson's Equation

$$\nabla^2 V = -\frac{\rho_v}{\varepsilon_o}$$

**Note**

Laplacian operator :-
General Formula

$$\nabla^2 A = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3}\,[\,\frac{\partial}{\partial a_1}\,(\frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1}\,\frac{\partial A}{\partial a_1}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial a_2}\,(\frac{h_1 h_3}{h_2}\,\frac{\partial A}{\partial a_2}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial a_3}\,(\frac{h_1 h_2}{h_3}\,\frac{\partial A}{\partial a_2})\,]$$

# Laplace Equation

If there is no charge enclosed in the volume :-

$$\nabla^2 V = 0$$

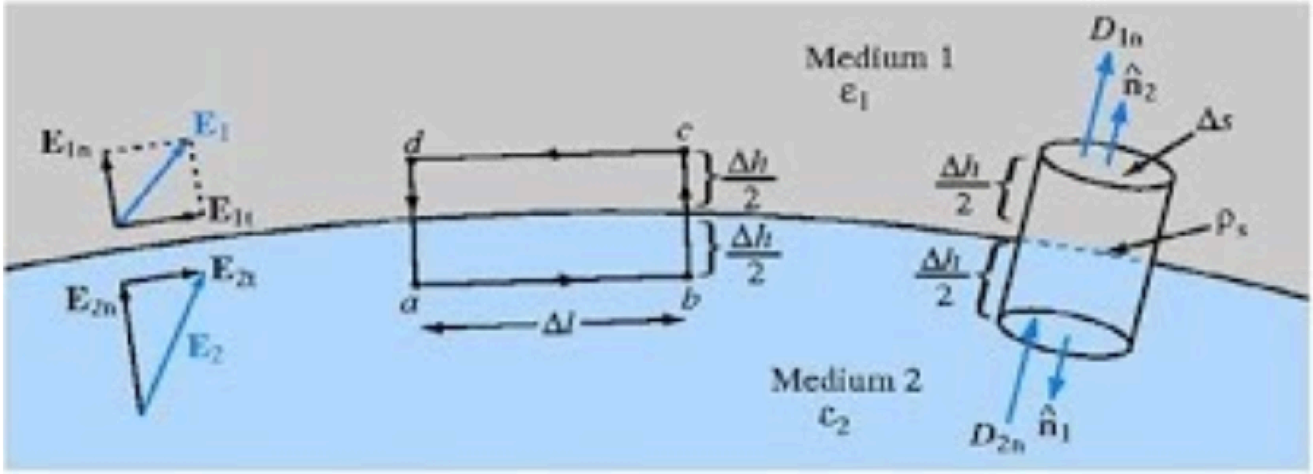
# Boundary conditions

Maxwell's Equations :-

$$\oint_S \overline{D}.\, d\overline{S} = Q_{enc} \rightarrow 1^{st} \text{ Equation}$$

$$\oint_L \overline{E}.\, d\overline{l} = 0 \rightarrow 2^{nd} \text{ Equation}$$

## Dielectric - Dielectric




$$\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_o\, \varepsilon_{r1} \text{ (and) } \varepsilon_2 = \varepsilon_o\, \varepsilon_{r2}$$

- For a closed path `abcda`. The tangential components of an electric field crossing the interface undergoes no change :-

$$E_{1t} = E_{2t}$$

- Or

$$\frac{D_{1t}}{\varepsilon_1} = \frac{D_{2t}}{\varepsilon_2}$$

- Similarly for cylindrical Gaussian surface

$$D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \rho_s$$

- Or when $\rho_s = 0$ where $\rho_s$ is charge density in the interface surface

$$\varepsilon_1\, E_{1n} = \varepsilon_2\, E_{2n}$$

- Refraction

$$\frac{\tan\theta_1}{\tan\theta_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2} = \frac{\varepsilon_{r1}}{\varepsilon_{r2}}$$

- $\theta_1$, $\theta_2$ -> angle of electric field with normal to surface in each medium

## Conductor - Dielectric

$$E_t = 0$$

$$D_n = \rho_s$$

## Conductor - Free space

$$D_t = \varepsilon_o E_t = 0$$

$$D_n = \varepsilon_o E_n = \rho_s$$

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# Unit 2

## Drift velocity

$$v_e = -\mu_e \overline{E}$$

## Ohm's law

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

- Point form

$$\overline{J} = \sigma \overline{E}$$

## Resistance

$$R = \frac{l}{\sigma A}$$

## Conductivity

$$G = \frac{\sigma A}{l} = \frac{A}{\rho\, l}$$

## Joule's law

$$P(\text{power}) = \int_v \overline{J} \cdot \overline{E} dV$$

## Polarisation

$$\overline{D} = \varepsilon_o \overline{E} + \overline{P}$$

- P -> electric polarisation field

$$\overline{P} = \varepsilon_o \chi_e \overline{E}$$

$$\overline{D} = \varepsilon_o \overline{E} + \overline{P} = \varepsilon \overline{E}$$

$$\varepsilon_r = \varepsilon_o (1 + \chi_e)$$

- $\chi_e$ -> Susceptibility
- $\varepsilon_r$ -> relative permeability or dielectric strength

# Capacitance

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

$$RC = \frac{\varepsilon}{\sigma}$$

## Parallel Plate

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} = \frac{\varepsilon S}{d}$$

$$W_E = \frac{1}{2} \int_v \varepsilon E^2 dv = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = \frac{1}{2} Q V = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

## Coaxial

$$E = \frac{Q}{2\pi\varepsilon L} ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$C = \frac{2\pi\varepsilon L}{ln \frac{b}{a}}$$

## Spherical

$$C = \frac{4\pi\varepsilon}{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b}}$$

## Configurations

### Parrallel

$$C = C_1 + C_2$$

### Series

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$$